372 only one concrete mixer was observed. Before the war, the Borisov match factory had 5,000 workers; in June 1946, the number was only 700.

Peat

316 For most countries the output of peat may not be a significant index of industrialization. In Byelorussia, however, it has been and remains one of the primary indications. For example, 91 per cent. of the steam power plants erected during the first Five Year Plan were based on peat as a fuel. In addition to this use, large quantities of peat are to be used as fertilizer in the next five years.

•135 At January 1, 1934, peat deposits in Byelorussia were estimated at 2,670 million tons, compared with 95,426 million tons in the entire Soviet Union. (Later estimates for the U.S.S.R. give the figure of 150,000 million tons, 48.5 per cent. of total world reserves.)

316 433 In 1932 the output of peat in the B.S.S.R. amounted to 834,000 tons (6.06 per cent. of Soviet Union output). Production in 1937 rose to 2,445,300 tons, and for 1940 was estimated at 3,260,000 tons. The Five Year Plan fixes the B.S.S.R.'s output of peat in 1950 at 4,162,000 tons, and provides that peat workings with an aggregate annual capacity of 1.6 million tons shall be put into operation, and peat briquette plants built with an annual capacity of 130,000 tons.

Textiles and Clothing

288 433 185 The textile industry of Byelorussia is centred in the Vitebsk and Mogilev areas, which saw extensive development under the pre-war Five Year Plans. No major change in the distribution is foreseen in the next five years, at the end of which Vitebsk and Polotsk oblasts, together with parts of Mogilev and Molodechno oblasts, are scheduled to contribute 83 per cent. of the Byelorussian textile output. Some of the production targets for 1950 are as follows:

Cotton cloth	2 million metres
Linen cloth	3 " "
Woollen cloth	1,660,000 metres
Carpet	1,254,000 metres
Plush	290,000 metres

The output of woollens, carpet, and plush is to be obtained from new factories scheduled for construction in Vitebsk, Minsk, and Grodno. Linen will be produced in restored factories; and it should be pointed out that the figure of three million metres is additional to a considerable output of linen cloth expected in 1950 from the restored linen combinat in Orsha, an enterprise under the management of the U.S.S.R. Textile Ministry. (In pre-war years, this linen mill, which was built during the first Five Year Plan), had a capacity of 14 million metres of cloth per year.)